

From Aransas Bay, Texas.
The ship Queen Victoria, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th ult. from Aransas Bay, having sailed on the 11th. She reports that nearly all of the third and fourth regiments of the United States troops under the command of General Taylor, had been conveyed by the steamer Undine, from St. Joseph's Island to Corpus Christi.

General Taylor had not heard of any Mexican troops being within any distance of him. It is hardly probable from his present position that he could have received the intelligence, should such have been the fact. He had already crossed the Nueces and planted the United States flag in the ancient department of Tamaulipas; he had only to sleep upon his arms and await the approach of the Mexican army, it having been decreed, it will be recollected by that government, that the passage of the Rio Grande, by the United States troops, would be considered as a declaration of war.

There was no sickness at all among the troops, the air was very fine and nights cool, with a good breeze night and day from sea; there was plenty of the best kinds of provisions, consisting of wild deer and all kinds of game; fresh beef plenty at two cents per pound.

At the time the Queen Victoria sailed, it was understood at Aransas, that one thousand Mexican troops were actively engaged in fortifying Matamoros; and that larger bodies of Camanches were manœuvring on the plain country, between the mountains and the Rio Grande.

From the Ohio Statesman.
Mexico and the Journal.
The Whig Mexican organ of this city, last night, in an article growing out of President Polk's precautionary steps to defend the people of Texas, uses the following language:

"There is not a few who believe that if Mexico does declare war, she will be slow to come to terms again."

There is not the least doubt of this; and, from the course the Journal takes in favor of Mexico, we should think that there are a few like the Journal editor who would like to see Mexico come out first best, in case of a war with this country. But should a war take place, arrangements will no doubt be made for all such patriots. But says the Journal:

"This will be an expensive business, as can well be imagined; and as Mexico feels herself deeply aggrieved, there is no telling how long she may conclude to play it, if she can borrow means from abroad or at home."

If there be a war, it will certainly be some expensive; and would the Journal have given us the fear of the expense? There is no doubt but that Mexico feels aggrieved, and from their deep interest in the Journal takes in her welfare, we should think it was 'deeply aggrieved' at the prospect of getting soundly flogged, if she declares war against the United States, the Journal and its friends to the contrary, notwithstanding. And as to her getting means, there can be no doubt of John Bull loaning her money, if he has as much confidence in her patriotism and honesty as the Journal appear to have.

British Fleet for Oregon.
A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Callao, under date of July 4, 1845, says: "A British fleet is said to be on its way to Oregon, to protect British property and settlers at Astoria; and, from the language used by the officers of the British squadron here, we are led to believe that the report is correct. Indeed, a forcible seizure of the whole of Oregon north of the Columbia, seems to be the object of this movement, and instructions to that effect are said to be in possession of the admiral. I have letters from Oregon to the 1st of May, which report considerable political excitement among the settlers, and manifestations of hostilities from the Hudson Bay Company's people. Every obstacle is thrown in the way of American settlements north of the Columbia."—Statesman.

Official—Latest from the Army.
We understand that information has been received at the War Department, from General Taylor, as late as the 20th of last month. He was then taking efficient measures to render his position entirely secure from any attack. Indeed, there were, at that time, no serious apprehensions on that account. The information he possessed induced him to believe that the Mexicans did not think of assailing him; or even of crossing the Rio Grande—at least for some time to come. The accounts from the west side of the Rio Grande furnished no news of any importance; and there were no regular troops on that river, except at Matamoros, and no preparations then going forward for crossing to the east bank. The 2d regiment of dragoons was, on the 20th of August, at Goliath, on the San Antonio, and expected to be at San Patricio on the 23d ult., forty miles from Gen. Taylor's camp at Corpus Christi. The officers and men generally were well, and the horses in good condition.—Wash. Union.

Funny.—Some Yankee editor says, he "died a larfin" to see a drunken ship trying to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign, which he mistook for a pocket handkerchief.

From the Ohio Statesman.
Democratic Nominations.
We present, below, a table containing all the Senatorial and Representative districts in the State, together with a correct list of the Senators holding over.—We shall add the democratic nominations, as fast as we receive them.

This table has been prepared carefully, and may be relied upon as correct.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

Hamilton—Oliver Jones, dem.
Montgomery and Warren—Charles Anderson, whig.
Butler and Preble—James B. King, D. Delaware and Marion—Thomas W. Powell, whig.
Franklin, Madison and Clark—Alfred Kelley, whig.
Huron and Erie—John R. Osborn, W. Jefferson and Harrison—John Hastings, whig.
Knox and Holmes—Jacob Koch, dem. Licking—William Warren, dem.
Lucas, Wood, Hancock and Otawa—Charles W. O'Neal, whig.
Medina and Lorain—John Coddling, W. Miami, Dark and Shelby—John Ferral, whig.
Pickaway and Fairfield—John Chavey, dem.
Portage and Summit—William Wetmore, whig.
Sandusky, Seneca and Crawford—Amos E. Wood, dem.
Stark—Daniel Groff, whig.
Trumbull—Samuel Quinby, whig.
Wayne—Levi Cox, whig.

Democratic senatorial Nominations for 1845-46.

Hamilton—James H. Ewing.
Clermont and Brown—Dwight Utter.
Mercer, Allen, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Williams and Henry—Hardin, Logan, Champaign and Union—John Taylor.
Green, Fayette and Clinton—Highland, Adams and Pike—Tilgherry Reid.
Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson and Gallia—Ross and Hocking—Athens and Meigs—Perry, Morgan and Washington—Rufus E. Hart.
Monroe and Belmont—Benjamin H. Mackall.
Guernsey and Coshocton—Tuscarawas and Carroll—Muskingum—Thomas M. Drake.
Columbiana—John Martin.
Richland—Joseph Newman.
Cuyahoga and Geauga—Democratic Representative Nominations.

1 Adams and Pike—David Cockerill.
1 Belmont—John Campbell.
1 Crawford and Wyandot—M. Brackley.
1 Coshocton—Heslep Williams.
2 Columbiana—G. L. Nallandigham and Joseph T. Williams.
2 Franklin and Madison—Isaac Williams and
2 Fairfield—Andrew Foust and David H. Swartz.
1 Guernsey—William Lawrence.
4 Hamilton—Charles Reemelin, John McMakin, Thomas J. Gallagher and Jacob Flinn.
1 Hardin and Logan—Miles W. Vanfleet.
1 Highland—Jacob Redkey.
1 Harrison—William Milligan.
1 Jefferson—Joseph C. McGleary.
1 Knox—William H. Smith.
1 Lucas, Wood, Hancock and Otawa—Eben Wilson.
2 Licking—Jonathan Taylor and William P. Morrison.
1 Morgan—Jordan Betts.
1 Monroe—Joel Yost.
2 Muskingum—James Moore & Robert Marshall.
1 Putnam, Paulding, Williams, Henry and DeFiance—H. S. Knapp.
1 Pickaway—Edson B. Olds.
1 Perry—James Brown.
2 Richland—Alexander Abernethy and James Cummings.
1 Washington—William Deval.

SOMETHING NEW.
We have attached to our press a Counting Machine, by which we are enabled to tell with unerring certainty the number of tokens, quires and sheets that are worked upon it. It is moved by the action of the press, and has three indices: the first counts the number of sheets to make a quire; the second, the number of quires to make a token, and the third, twenty-four tokens. Its construction is neat and simple, and to every pressman, its utility and convenience is apparent, especially in book and job work—and in exposing the mistakes of the paper man in counting, which too often tell against these poor printers.—This machine is the result of our own invention and the work of our own hands. Having heard that such things had been made, and having had a "peep" at the exterior of one for a similar purpose without the pleasure of an insight into the "inner mysteries," we at once concluded that "what by man has been done, may by man be done again;" and to work we went. The result has amply compensated us for our labour.—Wayne County Democrat.

They have their difficulties at the East, growing out of a paper currency, as well as we western people. The editor of the Boston Atlas, mentions that he recently saw a lot of bank bills principally 1's, altered to those of larger denominations, so that \$36 purported to be worth upwards of \$500.

Forgeries on the New Banks.
We learn that a practical illustration of the whig motto, that "banks are a benefit to the people," lately came to pass, through a person who was one of the most busy in bringing them into existence last fall. One of the most noisy whigs in the county, it is said, has committed forgeries to the amount of several thousand dollars on the new banks of this city, and left for parts unknown. He goes upon the doctrine of "safety to the bill-holder," without reference to the profit of the banker. But it is a family matter, and they settle it. The banks are whig, the names that are forged are whig, and the man that does it is a whig!—so go it, boots! It is only the commencement of the scheme, and this fellow thought he would take the start. When these banks blow up, they will give this as one of the reasons for not redeeming their notes.—Mark it.

We learn that this individual lost about two thousand by the failure of the Smith's red dog. He is certainly trying to get even, and we venture to say, that if he is caught, he will pay the penalty in the penitentiary, while the Smiths are suffered to go at large for swindling him in the first place, and they will soon be able to go banking under the new law.—Statesman.

From the Ohio Statesman.
The "Home Market."
The Cincinnati Atlas of the 4th, says: "Flour.—We noticed, last week, that there was considerable activity in this article, and there had been a slight advance, caused by the news brought by the Liberator of the prospect of a 'short crop, in England.'"

It does appear that the 'home market' whigs are looking to England for a 'short crop,' so that we may have a foreign demand; and if this should happen to be the case, and flour should rise, they will cry out, 'look at the effects of the tariff!'—Mr. Journal, where is that whig 'home market' that the tariff was to create? The manufacturers are receiving their benefits from it, and the farmers out west begin to think that it is time their turn was coming. Bring it on—better late than never, if it is done by a foreign market.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.
We are truly gratified to learn that our remarks last week relative to the Young Democracy of Guernsey, are not only applicable to our own county and State, but that they also apply with equal force to the late elections throughout our happy Union. The elections show that a very large proportion of the Young Democracy or 'Progressive Democracy,' as it is sometimes called by our opponents, has come to the rescue; its successful efforts has astonished the paralytic Old Hunkers. Our banner has been borne aloft by the strong arm and the untiring zeal of Progressive Democracy. It has imparted into our ranks, new energy, and new vigor of thought—it was Progressive Democracy that elected Polk and Dallas, and which enabled its friends to proclaim to the world, fearlessly of Federalism, or of Abolitionism, in favor of the Annexation of Texas—it was Progressive Democracy that planted the American colony on the rich soil of Texas, and which resolved to defend that soil against the oppression of Mexico—it is Progressive Democracy that asserts our claims to the Oregon and to the California—it is Progressive Democracy that has watched with a zealous eye the interests of the west, and which has also encouraged emigration thither by the passage of pre-emption laws, and by extending the strong arm of our government over their feeble settlements. The admission into the Union of Iowa and Florida, are but the fruits of Progressive Democracy. Huzza for Young Democracy!—Guernsey Jeffersonian.

From the Washington Union Sept. 2d.
THE ARMY—PROMPT MOVEMENT.
Observing several commendatory notices in the papers of the promptness with which the Lexington was made ready for sea, after receiving orders from the Navy Department, it may not be improper to say that equal praise is due to the officers of the army, for promptly executing their orders to assemble and prepare for embarkation the troops sent out in the Lexington to Texas, which sailed on the 2d inst.

Orders were despatched from the War Department on the afternoon of the 23d of August, for the concentration of seven companies of artillery at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, thence to be embarked in the United States ship Lexington, for the army in Texas. Five of the companies were drawn from Frankford arsenal, Pennsylvania, Boston, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Portland, Me. The detachment from the most distant station (Portland) reached New York the morning of the 20th, when the whole command of 408 officers and men, under Major J. E. Irving, 2d regiment of artillery, with all their supplies and equipments for service, were in perfect readiness to embark.

The promptitude with which the orders of the War Department were executed, is highly creditable to the service.

"Sam, do you know any songs?" "Yes, I know two." "What are they?" "One's Old hundred and the other aye!"

FOR THE PIONEER.
Political Prospect of Wyandot.
The inquiry is frequently made, by strangers, whether Wyandot county will lay its political foundation upon the quick sands and quagmires of modern whiggery, or upon the more substantial and productive soil of democracy? The convictions of our own mind are, that Wyandot is destined to grace the glorious democratic constellation which now adorns the north-west portion of Ohio. She is composed of detachments from, and surrounded by, democratic counties. All the northwest region of Ohio, to which emigration has been directed for many years past, has assumed a decided democratic character. Like causes produce like results, both in physics and in politics. May we not anticipate that the Wyandot Reserve, about to be settled, will partake of the same political character of her surrounding counties? Our soil is congenial to a luxuriant growth of "Young Hickories." It must become, almost exclusively, an agricultural county, whose citizens will have no sympathy for rich and aristocratic bankers, speculators, and lordly monopolizing manufacturers. The whig policy of discriminating Legislation, favoring the rich to the prejudice of those who obtain their living by the sweat of their brows, can never receive the favor and support of the hardy yeomanry of Wyandot. They will ever be disposed to give a practical adherence to the truth of the sentiment adopted by the republican framers of our State constitution, as expressed in the eighteenth section of our bill of rights: "That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government, is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." They will recognize the doctrine of our constitution, "That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights; amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting, and pursuing and obtaining happiness, and safety; and that government is instituted by the authority of the people to secure, not to destroy these natural rights." The whigs advocate the policy of conferring upon Bankers, speculators and capitalists advantages and privileges which are denied to others. The Democratic policy, equally protects capital and labor, leaving industry, enterprise and ingenuity to their natural competition.—It seeks no advantage, but those derived from physical and natural endowment.—Its motto is, "Let us alone and we will take care of ourselves." The righteousness of the Democratic cause, and the aristocratic tendency of whig measures, give us assurance that the honest farmers and mechanics of Wyandot, will adhere to the former and repudiate the latter.—But observation teaches us that the principles of Democracy are rapidly progressing; they "grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength." Founded upon the natural rights of man, being the most conducive to his happiness, they cannot be circumscribed by arbitrary bounds, but will even pace with the progress of knowledge and virtue until they have embraced the whole human race.

Every State admitted into the Union since the administration of Thomas Jefferson, is decidedly Democratic: Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa; the whole west and southwest, without an exception have enrolled themselves under Democratic banners. No wonder then, that the whigs oppose the annexation of Texas and our whole claim to Oregon! For once under the protection of the "American Eagle," they will become rapidly settled, and organized into States, whose representation will give a decided Democratic preponderance in the Congress of the United States. The invariable republican character which new states assume, is the true secret of the whig opposition to the extension of our territory. May we not safely predict that the new county of Wyandot is susceptible of increasing her population some 15,000 by immigration, will also receive such a Democratic accession as will forever dissipate the hopes of the whigs. The Democrats of Wyandot have then; a favorable view in prospect to cheer and invigorate them in their political battle about to be fought for county officers. Their United effort cannot fail to result in a Democratic TRIUMPH, and cause the political orb of Wyandot to present a radiant glow unobscured by those dark federal spots which now bedcloud its face—these will soon have made their transit, and will then take their exit into the shades of oblivion.

The Boston Atlas, the whig organ of New England, publishes a communication, without comment or objection, proposing to every man, woman, and child in Massachusetts, that in case of war with Mexico, to sign a pledge that they "will not stand by their country." A convention in the time of the last war was held at Hartford, and such resolves were passed. In that region, in case of war, a reputation would certainly be expected. Treason exists no where else in our country.—Lima Argus.

Generosity.—To be ever forgetful of the benefit we have received from others; and ever mindful of the obligations that others have received from us.

LATEST INFORMATION FROM OUR TROOPS IN TEXAS.
TEXAS.—The ship Sutiah, Captain Gibbons, arrived here yesterday from the bay of Aransas. She left the anchorage at that place on the 16th. Nothing has transpired of any interest since our last accounts from that point. Previous to the vessel's sailing, the steamer Monmouth came off, and reported that war had been declared. How the news reached our force on the mainland, we are not informed. It may be that General Taylor had received recent intelligence to that effect from the frontier; and then again it may have been a repetition of the menacing news received here a short time since.

Capt. Gibbons confirms the news of the loss of the Swallow. The greater portion of her cargo was lost.

General Taylor, with his command, had left the neighborhood of St. Joseph's, and established himself at San Patricio.

No further intelligence has reached us regarding the movements of the Mexicans.

The captain of the Sutiah reports, that on the 18th he saw the schooner E. S. Lamen, bound for Aransas, with government stores. On the 20th, 10 miles west of S. W. Pass, saw the Schooner Mary Wilkes, also for Aransas, with government stores.—N. O. Jeffersonian, Aug. 25.

San Patricio, the point at which the troops are now posted, is the site of a deserted Mexican "mission," and previous to the Texian resolution, it contained several hundred inhabitants, but for the last three or four years there has scarcely been a dozen persons living in the place. It is situated on the east bank of the Nueces, about twenty-five miles above the mouth of the river.—Union.

LATER FROM MEXICO.
Previous and up to the departure of the brave Ann Louisa from Vera Cruz, the Mexican Government were making great preparations for war. They had taken all the guns and munitions of war out of the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, fearing, in the event of an attack, they would fall into the hands of the Americans.

A large number of troops had marched for the frontier of Texas. The whole force, when assembled, were to be under the command of Gen Bustamante. The Mexicans, Capt. M. states, say the United States are sending troops into Texas, and they, the Mexicans, will march through Texas on the road to the Capital at Washington, without declaring war!!

Congress has passed the bill permitting the Government to borrow \$15,000,000 to carry on war. This amount they confidently expect to raise in England.

The American Squadron had not arrived at Vera Cruz, but were hourly expected.

It is the opinion of prominent men at Vera Cruz, that Almonte would be elected President, in the event of which they say war will be inevitable.

The Ann Louisa brings only \$19,728 in specie.

Although the dates are not later, there is some interest in the extracts below. The three first are from a large English House, and the other from most respectable sources. Taken together, these extracts show that we must after all guess for ourselves.

Vera Cruz, July 22.—War between this country and the United States is now inevitable.

July 30.—It is generally thought that this country will yet have to declare war against the United States.


Aug. 2.—Our latest dates from Mexico are to the 30th ult. The Mexican troops are ordered to proceed for the North, and to take up a position ten leagues in front of Rio Bravo. So we might shortly expect to hear of hostilities having commenced in that part.


Mexico, July 26.—Our political relations with your country, I regret to say, are assuming an unpleasant aspect, and the cry for war is universal. It has not been formally declared, owing I believe, to the solicitations of the French and English ministers, who are desirous of averting so dire a calamity.

ARRIVALS FROM THE OREGON.—The ship Inez from the Sandwich Islands, arrived at New Bedford on Sunday. Among the passengers in this ship were Dr. J. D. Babcock, lady and two children, and the Rev. H. W. Perkins, lady and four children, recently members of the Methodist Episcopal mission at Oregon. We mentioned in a paragraph published lately, that a city government had been organized in Williamette Valley, Oregon. The first Mayor or chosen is Mr. George Abernethy, from this city, who went out in the capacity of mission steward to the Methodist mission to that country. Mr. A. is very favorably spoken of by Capt. Wilkes in his narrative of the exploring expedition, recently published.

We perceive by our late advices from the Sandwich Islands, that the citizens of Oregon are anxiously waiting for the printing establishment that was sent out to them in the barque Toulon. This vessel arrived at Callao on the 19th of June and was to depart in a few days for the Sandwich Islands and Columbia River.—Mr. Abernethy, is probably acting in the double capacity of Mayor of Oregon and editor of the Star of the West.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The True Spirit.—Six hundred Irishmen in New Orleans, assembled in public meeting on the demand for troops, and with the greatest enthusiasm declared their readiness to enrol themselves for the defence of their adopted country. The German Yagers have volunteered to a map.—Indeed the enthusiasm of the citizens of foreign birth, was not a whit less than the true native feeling manifested on this occasion.—N. O. Courier.

HIGHLY COMPLIMENTARY. DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.
Right heartily do we acknowledge the receipt of a paper bearing the above title, just started in the flourishing town of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio, by Wm. T. GILES, Esq. The sheet is very neatly executed, and its columns are filled with reading matter of the right stripe.—Mr. Giles, is a young man of fine ability—industrious habits, and should receive the countenance and support of every democrat of Wyandot. It affords us much pleasure to know that he (in launching his bark upon the political sea) has the energy and resolution to successfully meet all difficulties he may have to encounter. We have the utmost confidence in his political integrity and know him to be a man of good moral principles. We cannot too strongly recommend him to the Wyandot Democracy they may rest assured that he will prove what he now is, a talented, energetic, and upright young man; capable of conducting a democratic paper in a manner highly creditable to himself and honorable to the glorious cause for which he has ever fought. Send along the Pioneer! Here's our  And thus we meet your friend KNAPP of the Forum.

THE DEMOCRATIC PIONEER—is the title of a New Democratic Paper that hails from the county of Wyandot. It is edited by W. T. GILES, Esq., and judging from the no. before us, it is destined to be an important co-laborer in the vineyard of Democracy. Here is our , with a hearty good wish for your success, friend Giles. If the Democracy of Wyandot do not award to you a generous support, they will disgrace the memory of their illustrious predecessors—the Wyandots—Wayne Co. Democrat.

"The Pioneer" is the name of a new Democratic paper just commenced at Upper Sandusky, the county seat of Wyandot county, by W. T. GILES. The paper is very well got up and its editorials are good. Success to "the Pioneer" and all pioneers of the West.—Mt. Dem. Banner.

"The Democratic Pioneer" is the title of a new paper lately started at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, W. T. GILES, Editor and Publisher. It is edited with spirit and ability, and will do good service in the cause of democracy. Success to it.—Democratic Post.

"The Democratic Pioneer" is the title of a new paper, the publication of which has just been commenced in Upper Sandusky. It is conducted with talent, and we hope will meet with success.—Statesman.

New Democratic Paper.
What better evidence can any one need of the onward progress of democratic principles, than the establishing of democratic journals.

We have received the first number of a democratic paper entitled "The Democratic Pioneer," published at Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, by W. T. GILES, Esq. The Pioneer is a neatly printed sheet of imperial size, edited with much vigor and ability, and well worthy the patronage of the democracy of the new county in which it is printed. We wish our young friend the best of success.—Marion Mirror.

A new Democratic paper, entitled the "Democratic Pioneer," has been established at Upper Sandusky Wyandot county. It is neatly printed and edited with spirited and ability. It deserves success.—Holmes County Farmer.

More Help.—The Democratic Pioneer is the title of a new paper lately started at Upper Sandusky in the new county of Wyandot. It is edited by W. T. GILES, in an able manner. We wish all sound papers smooth sailing.—Guernsey Jeffersonian.

"Democratic Pioneer."—Such is the title of a newspaper just started at Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, and edited by W. T. GILES, Esq. The "Pioneer" is Democratic, and will no doubt be a very valuable journal. Mr. Giles evinces a good deal of talent in his editorials. We wish him much success.

Wayne County Standard.

PHARAOH OR FARO.
John—hopeful—had been to New Orleans, to sell goods for his father somewhere up the river. Now it so happened that John—being what it is called 'hopeful' which means a lad of whom no sort of hope can reasonably be entertained—had been much amused in New Orleans; and to be amused as he was, is a thing that costs money. The paternal cash "suffered some" in the course of the operation.

"John," says the father, notes falling due and payments coming round, "I wish you'd settle up. Where's that money?"

"Safe, father—very."

"Good boy—but safe where?"

"In bank, father—safe in bank!"

"Good again—but what's the name of the bank?"

"Name! oh, yes—I remember now—the money is in that New Orleans bank with the Scripture name to it."

"A Bank with a Scripture name to it! I never heard of such a thing—what bank—what name?"

"It was the Faro Bank, farther. Isn't Pharaoh a Scripture name?"

John had been in the hands of the Egyptians.—Neal's Gazette.